3. On the subject of equalisation of pay of undergraduate teachers in English and Vernacular schools, Government are unable to admit that there is complete equality. To begin with, teachers who are recruited for English schools are candidates of better attainments ; and in regard to duties and responsibilities too, they stand on a different footing from those recruited to the Vernacular schools. The undergraduate teachers in Vernacular schools, as a rule, only teach English and are not placed in responsible charge of a class, while undergraduate teachers in English schools teach not only English, but all the class subjects except perhaps Vernacular. Besides, they are placed in charge of classes. So, their responsibility and work are decidedly heavier. That being the case, there is no justification for equalisation of salary.

92. Further educational concessions to members of the depressed classes.

MR. AIYAN KALI (*Member, Nominated*) thanked the Government for the numerous concessions that had already been granted to members of the depressed classes such as Pulayas, Parayas, etc. Children belonging to these communities who were attending schools should be provided with noon meal at the cost of the Government. Such a concession would be required only for a period of about fifteen years. Children belonging to the depressed classes continued in their backward state of education as they had to compete with people better circumstanced who could afford to maintain their children in school with adequate sustenance.

Young men belonging to the Pulaya and similar other communities who did not possess examination qualifications should be recruited as peons. Orders should be issued for the appointment as teachers of the few qualified Vernacular School Leaving Certificate holders who were still without employment. At least one peon from these communities should be appointed in all departments, particularly in Taluk Cutcherries. Subordinate appointments, especially in the Forest Department, should be more freely conferred upon them.

DEWAN'S REPLY : Mr. Aiyan Kali, your request that something in the nature of a free meal—something very modest—should be allowed to Pulaya children who will otherwise be hungry throughout the day is a proposal which it may not be quite easy to arrange in practice. But I shall have the question taken up and examined.

2. As regards the other matter, that is, of employing Pulaya youths as peons both in Taluk Cutcherries and in the Forest Department, I may say that, a little time back, I gave orders that a Pulaya should be appointed as peon in one of the offices connected with the Huzur. In order to ensure that no special disabilities are imposed upon them because they are Pulayas, I shall see that a circular is sent to all the heads of departments to treat them equally with all other communities.

93. Needs of the people of Nanjinad.

MR. CHEMPAKAKKANNU PILLAI NAGARU PILLAI (*Member, Tovala taluk*) said that the Tamilians in certain taluks in Travancore were placed at a considerable disadvantage in that Tamil was not employed in preparing official documents, etc., even though the Government had permitted it in Tamil taluks. Orders should be issued for the maintenance of all official records in Tamil in such taluks. Only officers who had a knowledge of Tamil should be posted to Tamil taluks.

Under the existing rules, the ryots could not gain easy access to the neighbouring reserved forests for the purpose of collecting green-leaf manure, timber for making agricultural implements, etc., as the areas set apart for the purpose were either far away from agricultural holdings or did not contain the necessary materials. If it could be ordered that the ryots might have access to any portion of the reserves for the above-mentioned purposes provided they did not cut down Royal trees, etc., it would be of immense benefit to the ryots and no loss to the State.

The deterioration of the soil in Nanjinad for want of sufficient manure had begun to tell upon the productivity of the land. This was partly due to the restriction placed on the free ingress into Travancore territory of sheep and cattle from British India. It was therefore necessary to allow foreign sheep and cattle to be taken into Travancore territory free of any license fee at least for four months from Masi every year.

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